

How to Support your Child's Learning

9th November 2023



Structure of the session

01 School Vision & Values 02 Attendance

School Values
6Cs

03 Understanding learning 04 Vocabulary

Retention and recall
Knowledge organisers

05 Maths 06 Phonics

KIRFs
TTRS

07 Reading 08 Spelling

Expectations
How to help

Teaching & practising spelling
Spelling Shed





01 School Vision



Our School Values

Love
Encouragement
Respect
Responsibility
Honesty
Forgiveness
Perseverance
Teamwork

'Live life in all its fullness.' - John 10.10



Believe



Grow



Achieve

Critical Thinking



Communication



Character



Deep Learning

Creativity



Collaboration



Citizenship



02 Attendance



HIGH ATTENDANCE AT
SCHOOL GETS YOUR
CHILD'S LIFE OFF TO A
FLYING START!



INCREASING ATTENDANCE
BY JUST 5% CAN **DOUBLE**
THE CHANCES OF GAINING
GOOD QUALIFICATIONS



MISSING TWO DAYS
A MONTH MEANS A
CHILD MISSES **10%**
OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

GOOD ATTENDANCE
IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



Writing + **MATHS**
SKILLS



THERE ARE **175**
DAYS A YEAR NOT
SPENT IN SCHOOL

PLENTY OF TIME FOR SHOPPING,
HOLIDAYS AND APPOINTMENTS!



100s | **1000s**
OF SUBJECTS | OF CLASSES
ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES



TURNING UP JUST
5 MINUTES LATE
EVERY DAY ADDS UP
TO OVER 3 DAYS
LOST IN THE YEAR!

MORE SCHOOL =



HIGHER
GRADES



INCREASED
CONFIDENCE



MORE
FRIENDS



BRIGHTER
FUTURE



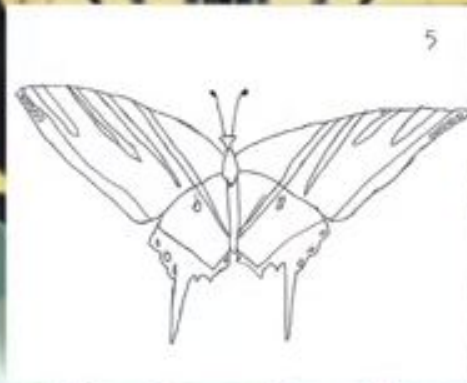
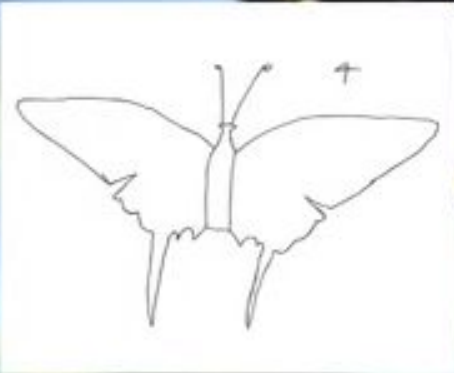
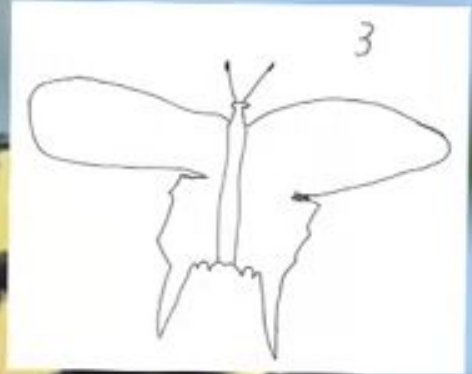
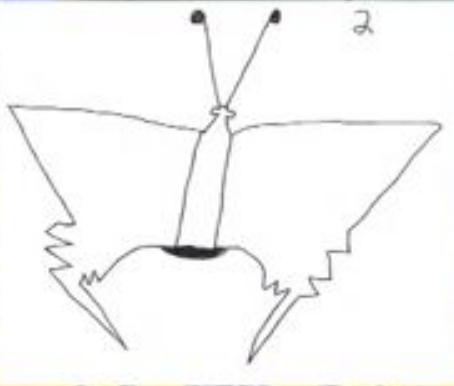
03

Understanding Learning

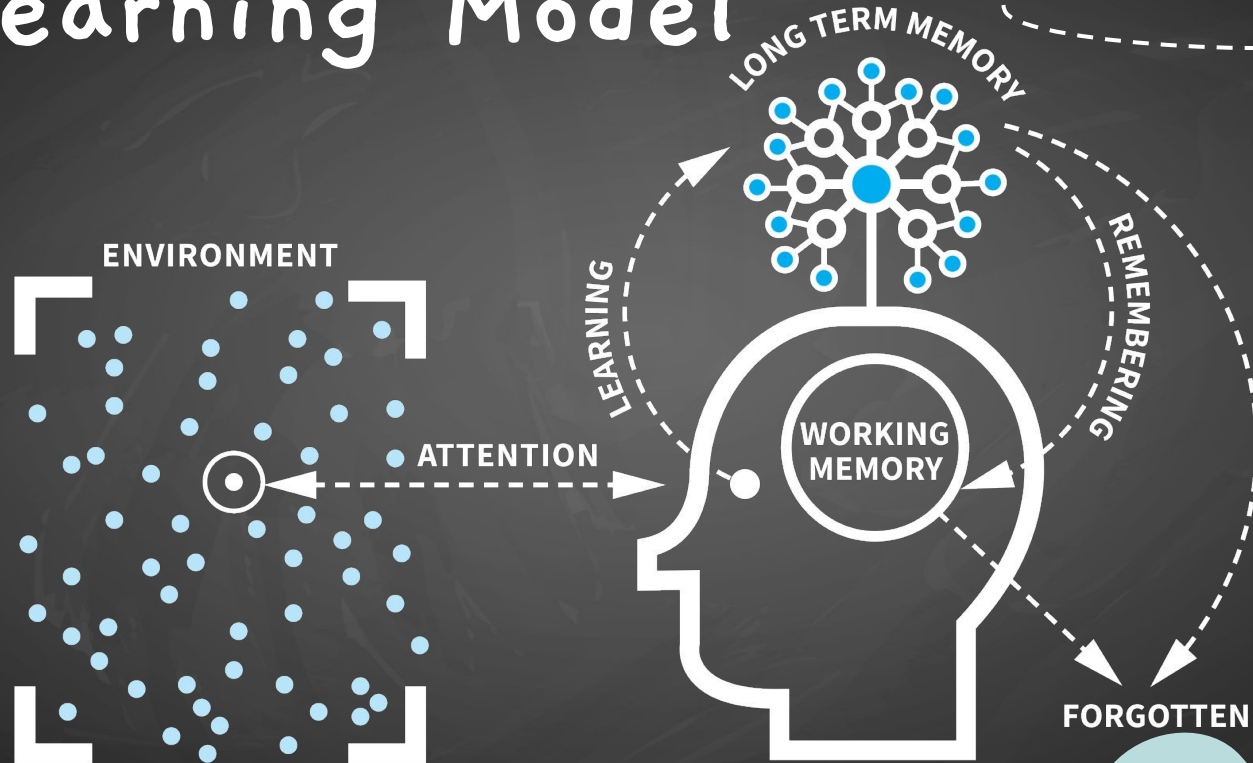
- ★ Ethic of excellence – instills a sense of continuous improvement, striving to improve and create beautiful finished products
- ★ Children need to transfer learning from their short- to long term memory
- ★ Our curriculum structure supports children to learn new facts and skills and apply them in a range of contexts

● An Ethic of Excellence

Austin 9-3-02




The Learning Model



• The Forgetting Curve





Facts, figures,
vocabulary

Knowledge
Organisers

Read
Rehearse
Cover
Check

Quiz/talk

Sent home termly
via email

Childhood

We can learn a lot about the past by finding out what it was like to be a child years ago and comparing that with what it is like today.

Artefacts

An artefact is an object from the past. Museums often display historical artefacts. Artefacts can tell us about how people used to live. Everyday objects like baby bottles, clothing, toys and books can tell us about childhood in the past.



Victorian baby bottle



wood and metal pram



wooden rocking horse



child's storybook



teddy bear



glass marbles

Stages of human life

There are six stages of human life.



baby



toddler



child



teenager



adult



elderly

At each stage, people have different needs, responsibilities and lifestyles.

Family tree

A family tree is a diagram that shows someone's family. The oldest family members are at the top of the tree and the youngest are at the bottom. Every family tree looks different because no two families are the same.



Important life events

Important life events include birthdays, religious festivals or family celebrations. Some life events happen every year and some happen at certain stages of human life.



Birthdays happen every year.



Weddings happen when two adults get married.



Retirement happens when an elderly person leaves work.



The 1950s

The 1950s were different from today.



There were few supermarkets in the 1950s, so shoppers had to visit many different small shops to get their shopping.



Most people listened to the radio because television was very new and there were only a few programmes.



Children played out in the street. The roads were very quiet as there were not many cars.



Many men worked in coal mines, factories and shipyards. Some women worked in the 1950s but many became housewives when they got married.

Coronation of Elizabeth II

A coronation is a ceremony where the crown is placed on the head of the new king or queen. Elizabeth II was the Queen of the United Kingdom for 70 years until she died in 2022. The coronation ceremony of Elizabeth II took place on 2nd June 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London. Many people celebrated the coronation by holding street parties.



Queen Elizabeth II on her coronation.



Street party to celebrate the coronation.

Changes over time

The way people use land changes over time. For example, in the 1950s there were fewer cars, so fewer roads were needed. Today lots of people have cars, so there are many more roads for people to drive on and driveways for parking.



A street in the 1950s.



A street today.

Glossary

artefact	An object from the past that tells us something about how people used to live.
childhood	Time in a person's life when they are a child.
housewife	An old-fashioned name for a married woman who stays at home and looks after the house and children.
museum	A place that people can visit that contains important objects linked to history, science or art.
past	Something that has already happened.
present	Something that is happening now.
today	On this day.
Victorian	Victorian times were the years between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom.



Dynamic Dynasties

A dynasty is a system of rule where the throne passes from one member of a ruling family to another. Dynasties have ruled China for 4000 years, from c2070 BC until 1912. During that time, around 15 different dynasties have held power. Each dynasty made important changes to the country, but many aspects of life in China started during the first five dynasties.



Shang Dynasty

The Shang Dynasty is the earliest ruling dynasty in the recorded history of China. The Xia Dynasty is thought to have gone before, however there is no recorded evidence to support this. The Shang Dynasty reigned during China's Bronze Age, from c1600 to c1046 BC, and were known for their advances in bronzework, silk manufacture, jade carving and military technology.

Yinxu

Scholar, Wang Yirong, discovered evidence of the Shang Dynasty in 1899, when he found ancient Chinese writing on bones that he had been given to treat malaria. He traced the bones to the modern day city of Anyang. The Shang Dynasty capital of Yin was discovered in Anyang in 1928. Excavations at the site, known as 'Yinxu', or 'Yin ruins', uncovered the remains of palaces, temples and tombs. Archaeologists also found many bronze and jade objects, as well as thousands of oracle bones. These finds provided a wealth of information about how people lived and worshipped.

Oracle bones

Oracle bones are pieces of sheep or cow bone, or turtle shell. Shamans or kings wrote questions on these bones to ask for guidance from the deities. Holes in the bones were then heated until they fractured. The patterns of fractures were interpreted as the answers to the questions. In this way, Shang Dynasty kings consulted the deities about the outcome of harvests, droughts, health issues and military strategies.



Religion

People in the Shang Dynasty worshipped the king of the gods, Shangdi. They also prayed to lesser gods who controlled aspects of the world, such as the sun, wind, rain and moon. People made offerings and sacrifices to please their deceased ancestors. They believed that the soul lived after death, so they buried objects, including ritual vessels containing food and drink, for the dead to use in the afterlife.



Shangdi surrounded by attendants

Bronze

Bronzeworking skills were a major advance during the Shang Dynasty. People learned to smelt copper, tin and lead to make bronze. Skilled craftspeople created vessels that were used for rituals and offerings to the gods. Bronze weapons, such as daggers and spearheads, also gave the Shang Dynasty warriors an advantage over their enemies.



Houmuwu ding from Yinxu

Jade

Jade is a hard and rare stone, made from the mineral nephrite, which is difficult to shape and carve. Jade was used for jewellery, ornaments, weapons, tools and ritual objects. It was precious and a symbol of purity and virtue.



jade plaque, c3500-c2000 BC



jade bi

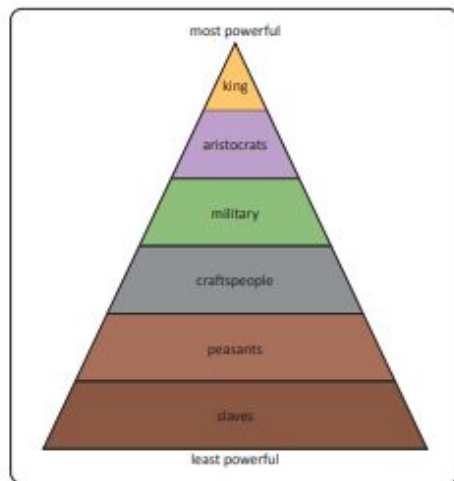
Silk

Silk was a popular and highly desirable fabric. It was made from threads produced by silkworms. Exquisite fabric was made for clothes and luxury goods, which were worn by the nobility and traded.



Power and hierarchy

There was a strict social hierarchy in the Shang Dynasty, with the king at the top and peasants and slaves at the bottom.



Warfare

Warfare was a way of life in the Shang Dynasty. The king led the army. Foot soldiers were armed with bronze daggers and axes, and archers used powerful composite bows made from layers of animal bone, tendons and wood. Two-wheeled chariots, pulled by a pair of horses, carried an archer, a spearman and a charioteer. The chariots allowed the soldiers to travel quickly over long distances. Soldiers wore protective armour and bronze helmets.



bronze dagger-axe

Fu Hao

Fu Hao was a wife of the Shang king, King Wu Ding. She became the Shang Dynasty's most influential military leader and commanded an army of 13,000 men. She was buried in her own tomb, surrounded by important objects including ritual vessels and weapons.

Everyday life

People in the Shang Dynasty lived in cities, towns and villages. Wealthy people lived in large houses made from wattle and daub, while poorer people lived in small houses made by digging into soft rock. The oldest man in each household was the head of his family. People had a wide variety of jobs, such as farmers, miners, bronzeworkers, craftspeople, soldiers and government officials. A person's social class determined the job that he or she was allowed to do. People ate rice, millet and fish and drank beer and yellow rice wine. Wealthy people ate a lot of meat.



Comparisons with other Bronze Age civilisations

In China, the Bronze Age started slightly later than in other parts of the world, c1600 BC. However, the techniques used by metalworkers in the Shang Dynasty were unknown in other Bronze Age civilisations. Religion also differed, with worship and offerings to the ancestors being an important part of their belief system. Consulting the oracle bones was also unique to the Shang Dynasty.

End of the Dynasty

The last Shang Dynasty king, Di Xin, was a cruel dictator. He was known as the 'tyrant.' Di Xin was an indulgent and boastful man, and very unpopular with his people. Finally, c1046 BC, an army from the neighbouring Zhou state invaded and defeated Di Xin. The Shang Dynasty was over, and the Zhou Dynasty had begun.

Other dynasties

During the Zhou Dynasty, power moved from the king to the feudal lords of individual states. Iron began to replace bronze, and warfare advanced with crossbows and horses. Confucius also created his influential philosophy of Confucianism. Seven states fought for power during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. The Qin Dynasty united the warring states and introduced the first emperor of the whole of China, as well as a new government structure. Building also began on the Great Wall of China, and the Terracotta Army was made. The Han Dynasty developed an advanced system of government and opened the Silk Road trade route, which connected China with the western world.



Great Wall of China

Legacy of ancient China

The legacy of ancient China can be seen today. Ancient Chinese beliefs, such as Confucianism, are still followed and the imperial system lasted for over 2000 years. Silk and jade objects are still luxury items. The characters used in Chinese writing are over 5000 years old. The Great Wall of China is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World and ancient Chinese inventions, such as the magnetic compass and paper are used all over the world.



Chinese calligraphy

Glossary

ancestor	A person from whom someone is descended.
Confucianism	A philosophy based on the ideas of the philosopher, Confucius.
composite	A new material that is made up of more than one existing material.
deity	A god or goddess.
imperial	Relating to an empire.
oracle bones	Bones used to communicate with ancestors and gods.
ritual	A ceremony that involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.
sacrifice	To kill an animal or a person and offer them to the gods.
shaman	A priest who is believed to communicate with spirits.
smelt	To melt metals at a high temperature.
tyrant	A ruler who has unlimited power over other people and uses it unfairly or cruelly.
virtue	The quality of being morally good.



Curriculum Structure





04

≡ Vocabulary ≡



“Vocabulary size is a convenient proxy for a whole range of educational attainments and abilities – not just skill in reading, writing, listening and speaking but also general knowledge of science, history and the arts.”

—E.D.Hirsh Jr



04

Vocabulary

- ★ 95% comprehension of words needed to understand what we read
- ★ Read, read, read! Reading has a huge impact on children success in school
- ★ Repeat and repeat - use new words in context to help build your child's vocabulary

A cartoon pencil character with a smiling face, orange body, and blue eraser, positioned on the left side of the slide.

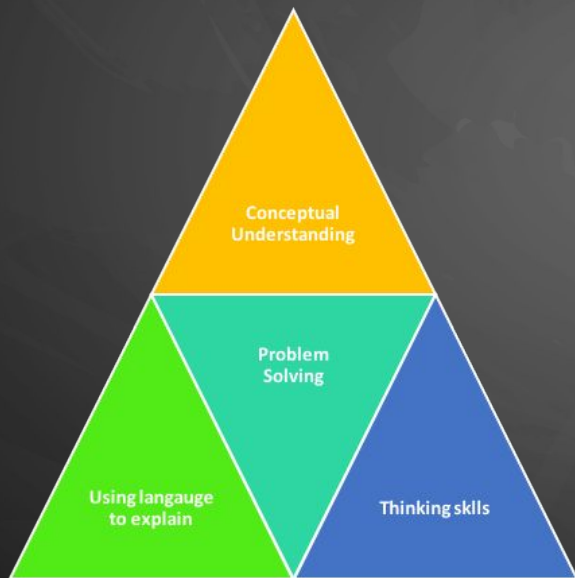
05 Maths

at Kineton Primary School



Mastery

Fluency in maths is about developing number sense and being able to choose the most appropriate method for the task at hand; to be able to apply a skill to multiple contexts.



inverse operations

Opposite operations.

Addition

inverse

Subtraction



$$4 + 2 = 6$$

$$2 + 4 = 6$$



$$6 - 4 = 2$$

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ + 423 \\ \hline 679 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 679 \\ - 423 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

inverse

Division



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$



$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

$$12 \div 4 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 639 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ 3 \overline{)639} \end{array}$$

A secure and deep understanding of fluency facts

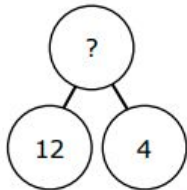
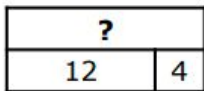
- Aim for instant recall. Children who can remember their tables instantly, rather than counting in steps, are more able to use them accurately.
- Little and often is most effective. Quick quizzes in the car, while walking to and from school, waiting in the line at the supermarket and watching siblings swim all help embed facts fast.



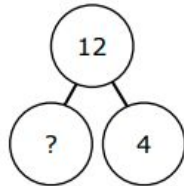
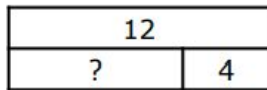
Key Vocabulary



- What is the **sum** of 12 and 4?
- What is the **total** of 12 and 4?
- What is 4 **more** than 12?
- **Combine** 12 and 4.
- **Increase** 12 by 4
- **Add** 12 and 4 together.



- What is the **difference** between 12 and 4?
- How much **greater than** 4 is 12?
- How much **less than** 12 is 4?
- What is 4 **less** than 12?
- **Subtract** 4 from 12.
- **Reduce** 12 by 4



Key Vocabulary

- What is the **product** of 12 and 4?
- What is 12 **multiplied by** 4?
- What is 12 **groups of** 4 equal to?
- What is the total of 12 **lots of** 4?
- What is 12 **times** 4?
- **Multiply** 12 by 4.

?											
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

?			
12	12	12	12



- What is 12 **divided by** 4?
- **Share** 12 into 4 **equal groups**.
- **Divide** 12 into **groups of** 4.
- If 12 is the dividend and 4 is the divisor, what is the **quotient**?
- How many times does 4 **go into** 12?
- **How many times** can 4 be **subtracted from** 12?

12			
?	?	?	?



Key Vocabulary

PLACE VALUE CHART

MILLIONS TO ONES

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones



KIRFs

What are KIRFs?

KIRFS stands for Key Instant Recall Facts.

They are number facts that your child needs to know in order for them to build upon their understanding in other areas of maths.

They are mental strategies that you can support your child in learning at home.

In your child's learning log, you will find all of the KIRFs.

If children have these essential facts (KIRFs) at their fingertips, so much more 'brain space' can be freed to tackle complex problems with comparative ease.



KIRFs



We would like your support with learning these on a weekly basis.

Your child will be tested regularly to see how they are getting on with their KIRFs.

It is really useful to revise KIRFs that your child have already learnt.



The government expectations are that every child knows their tables up to 12×12 by the end of Year 4.

Soundcheck on TTRockstars is the best place to practice for this! Children can also practise on MathsShed

What is the Multiplication Tables Check?

- ★ The Multiplication Tables Check (MTC) is a key stage 2 assessment to be taken by pupils at the end of Year 4 (in June).
- ★ The MTC's purpose is to ensure that times tables knowledge is at the expected level.
- ★ The Multiplication Times Tables Check is an online test where the pupils are asked 25 questions on times tables 2 to 12, with 6 seconds to answer.

Maths at home

01 KIRFs

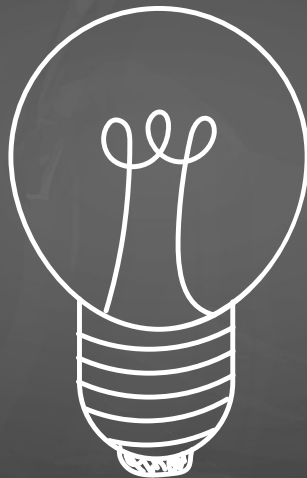
These are found in the back of learning logs.

02 Maths Shed

Log on to Ed Shed on app (small charge) or website.

03 TTRockstars

Log on to website or app at home.



Key Instant Recall Facts

(KIRFs)



Useful resources





<https://play.edshed.com/en-gb/number>

Number Skills



Number Bonds



Times Tables



Powers of Ten



Add & Subtract



More

Quizzes and Lessons

Stage R >

Stage 1 >

Stage 2 >

Stage 3 >

Stage 4 >

Stage 5 >

Stage 6 >

2021 Scheme >

KS1 SATs >

KS2 SATs >

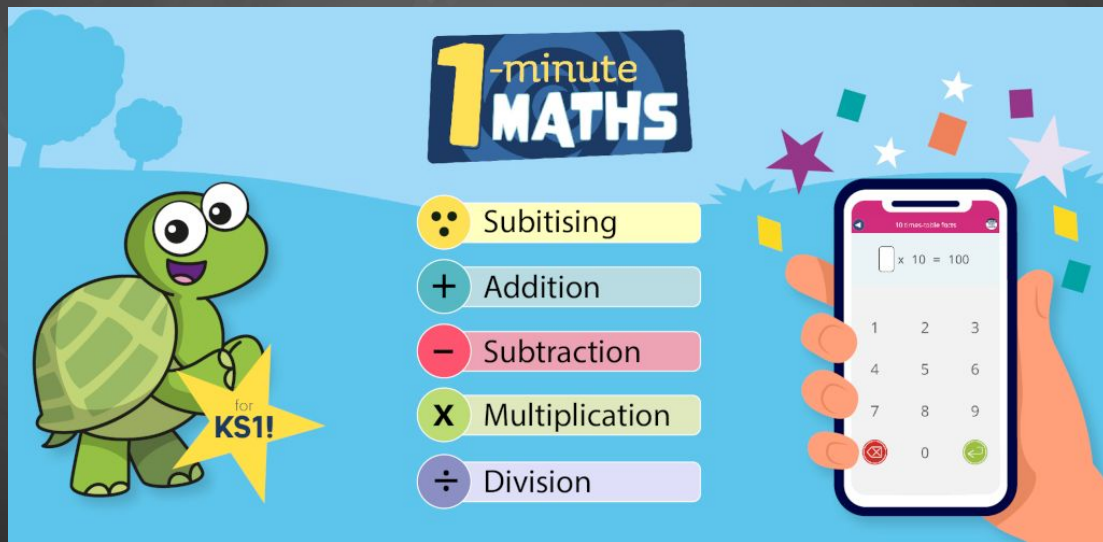
Hit the Button

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>



1 minute maths

<https://whiteroseeducation.com/1-minute-maths>





Introduced
in Y2

Parent Guide

We recommend a "little and often" approach; 3 minutes practise a day, 4 or 5 times a week is a good target.

What are the different Game Modes?

Single Player

Jamming
4 or 8 coins/correct answer

The only game mode without a timer, players choose the table and operation (\times or \div or both) they want to practise. Answer 10, 20 or 30 questions.

Gig
10 coins per correct answer

Gig games last 5 minutes and contain up to 100 questions, which come in 'waves', starting with the 10s, then the 2s, 5s, 3s, 4s, 8s, 6s, 7s, 9s, 11s and 12s. Novices are not expected to get past the 5s. Gigs provide the child (and their teacher) with a simple measure of their current skills, which is why learners should concentrate fully for the whole Gig as they won't get another try until next month.

Garage
10 coins per correct answer

Players are given a personalised set of 6 multiplication questions (and their matching division questions) in each round. The questions they get keep adjusting to provide the best fit for every learner's needs. This is probably the best game made for improving their recall while they're still learning.

Studio
1 coin per correct answer

Here your child earns their Rock Status, which is based on their Studio Speed. The faster they are, the better their status. Studio Speed is the average of their most recent 10 Studio games. Suitable for confident players.

Soundcheck
5 coins per correct answer

Soundcheck games ask 25 multiplication questions (up to 12×12), allowing 6 seconds for each question. Suitable for confident players.

Practical ideas

1. Shopkeeper

Gather together lots of items from around your home and lay them out on a table. Price each item with a sticky note, using whole numbers (such as £5) for young children and varied prices (such as £2.25, £2.45 and £2.99) for older learners.

Next, it's time to open up shop! Take turns being the shopkeeper and customer with your child, using fake notes and coins (or real ones if you like to live dangerously) to purchase various items.



Make your own giant dice with this cube net. A net is a flat shape which when folded and put together forms a 3D shape!



5. Daring dice

There are lots of ways you can creatively use dice to practise addition, subtraction, rounding and more. Starting off by throwing 3 dice, then ask your child to:

1. Mentally calculate the sum of the 3 numbers
2. Jot down the numbers each shows and round this number up to the nearest ten
3. Add the first 2 numbers together and multiply this by the final number

As you go, try adding in more dice to increase the difficulty.



06

Phonics

- ★ Instant recognition of sounds
- ★ Books
- ★ More information - phonics workshop in January

Simple Speed Sounds

Consonant sounds - stretchy

f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng
										nk

Consonant sounds - bouncy

b	c	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y	ch
	k											

Vowel sounds - bouncy

a	e	i	o	u
---	---	---	---	---

Vowel sounds - stretchy

ay	ee	igh	ow
----	----	-----	----

Vowel sounds - stretchy

oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy
----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----

Complex Speed Sounds

Consonant sounds

f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng
ff	ll	mm	nn	rr	ss	ve	zz	ti		nk
ph	le	mb	kn	wr	se		s	ci		
					c		se			
					ce					

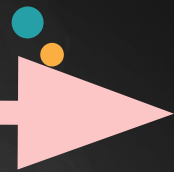
b	c	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y	ch
bb	k	dd	gg		g	pp		tt	wh			tch
	ck				ge							
	ch				dge							

Vowel sounds

a	e	i	o	u	ay	ai	ee	igh	ow
	ea				ā-e		y	i-e	ō-e
							ea	ie	oa
							e	i	o
								y	

oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy	ire	ear	ure
ū-e			oor	are	ur	ow	oi			
ue			ore		er					
ew			aw							
			au							

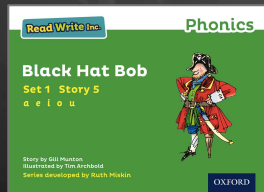
Reading Colour Progression



RWI Colour	Ditties	Red	Green	Purple	Pink	Orange	Yellow	Blue	Grey
Age related expectation		Year R Spring	Year R Summer	Year R Summer	Year 1 Autumn	Year 1 Spring	Year 1 Summer	Year 2 Autumn	Year 2 Spring

What will your child bring home?

- 1) Accuracy
- 2) Fluency
- 3) Comprehension
- 4) Read and enjoy at home





Home



Trending



Subscriptions



Library

HOME

VIDEOS

PLAYLISTS

COMMUNITY

CHANNELS

ABOUT



Films for Parents and Carers ▶ PLAY ALL

Watch these films to help you and your child practise reading together at home.



Parent video: Introduction to Daily Read Write Inc. Phonic...

Ruth Miskin Training
99K views • 5 months ago



Parent video: Reading the Set 3 sounds and words with...

Ruth Miskin Training
48K views • 5 months ago



Parent video: Spelling Set 3 words with your child

Ruth Miskin Training
49K views • 4 months ago



Parent video: How to say the sounds

Ruth Miskin Training
94K views • 8 months ago



Parent video: Spelling

Ruth Miskin Training
15K views • 6 months ago

Poetry Time ▶ PLAY ALL

To encourage a love of poetry, we have seven Poetry Time films for children in Reception and Year 1 to watch. Our performers, Nick and Elly, show how reading poems with thought and attention...

Handwriting phrases for helping your child to form letters

This works best if your child practises for a short time every day.

1. Show the picture side and air-write as you say the phrase.
2. Ask your child to practise in the air with you.
3. Using a sharp pencil and sat at a table, encourage your child to have a go.
4. Praise your child for their efforts.

m Maisie, mountain, mountain

a round the apple, down the leaf

s slither down the snake

d round his bottom, up his tall neck and down to his feet

t down the tower, across the tower

i down the body, dot for the head

n down Nobby, over his net

p down the plait and over the pirate's face

g round her face, down her hair and give her a curl



O all around the orange
C curl around the caterpillar
K down the kangaroo's body, tail and leg
U down and under, up to the top and draw the puddle
B down the laces to the heel, round the toe
F down the stem and draw the leaves
E lift off the top and scoop out the egg
L down the long leg
H down the head to the hooves and over his back
R down his back and then curl over his arm
J down his body, curl and dot
V down a wing, up a wing
Y down a horn, up a horn and under his head
W down, up, down, up
Z zig-zag-zig
Q round her head, up past her earrings and down her hair
X down the arm and leg and repeat the other side

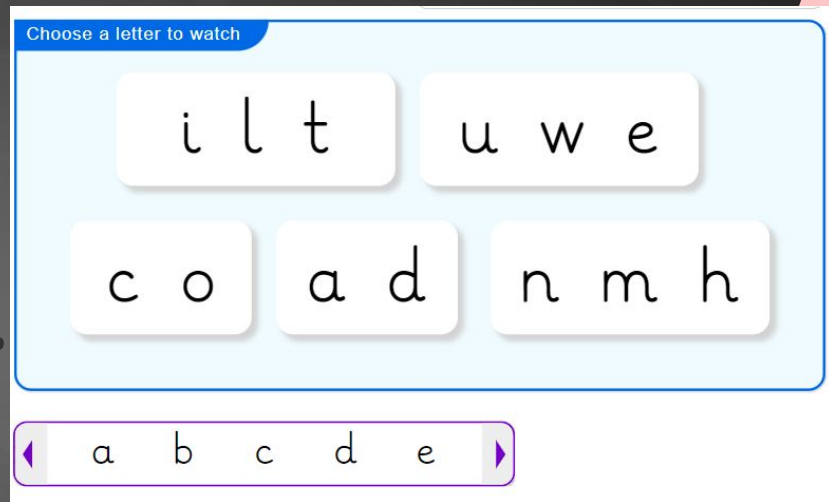
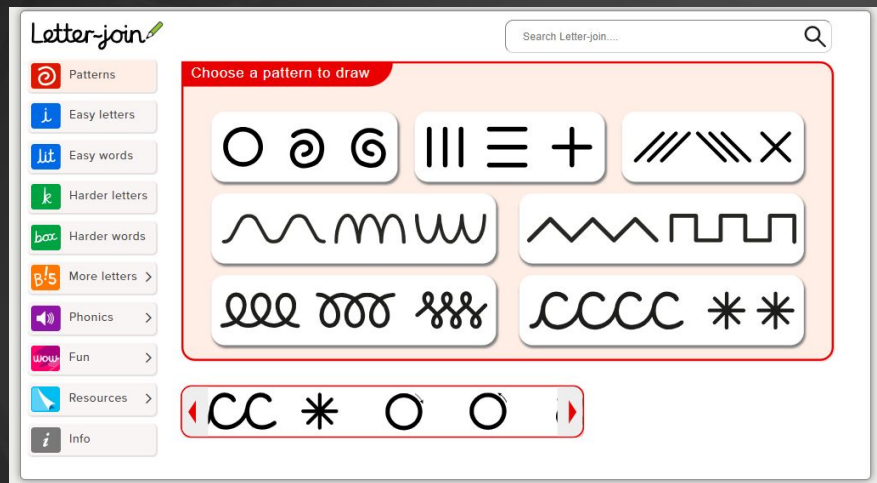


Bounce: a-a-a-apple
Handwrite: Round the apple,
down the leaf



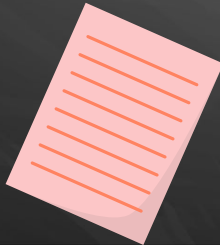
Stretch: ssssnake
Handwrite: Slither down the snake

Letter Join App/website



Log in details at the back of the learning log. Choose the right year group to practise relevant letters for your child.

07 Reading



Wm

After phonics, what comes next?



Accelerated
Reader



Star Reader Testing



Reading Beyond Phonics



Star
Reader
Test

Choose
a
book

Read
the
book

Quiz
on the
book

Check
progress
towards
target

Why should you **READ?!**




Reluctant Readers



Types of Reluctant Readers:



- Those for whom reading is a challenge.
 - Those who won't read
 - Selective readers.
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Ways to support:



- Help to find the right sort of text.
- Make sure the text is pitched appropriately.
- Take turns.
- Provide an incentive.
Find the right time and space.



Tempt

- Talk about their interests. Find connected texts that tempt to explore and discuss together. Explore by going on a reading treasure hunt!
- Find regular opportunities to visit your local or school library.
- Recognise and celebrate diversity in texts.
- Empower your child to read a wide range of texts - magazines, comics, graphic novels and reading that reflects different realities.





Share

- Make reading time relaxed and interactive - chat about pictures, characters, likes, dislikes and interesting facts.
- Find regular time to read aloud and share texts together.
- Invite others into the reading space - welcome siblings, grandparents and other family members to share and talk about top reads together.





Support

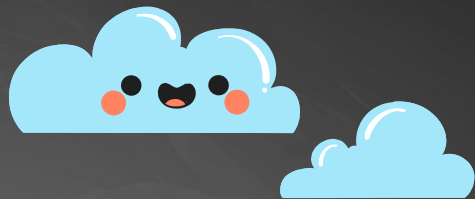
- Be a reading role model - share what you like to read in your own time.
- Ensure that reading and book chat are part of the everyday family routine. Think about when and how this could best fit into your day.
- Join in with opportunities to build a home-school reading connection.

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Spelling



Common Exception Words

words that don't follow rules



Weekly Words

taught in school, follow a rule





How to practise...

- 1) Spelling Shed
- 2) Spelling Books
- 3) Practise strategies



Play 



Practice your spellings and build your Shed Score.

Play

Create Hive



Create a hive game to play with others, live.

Hive

Bonus Games!



Play bonus games.



Bonus Games



This method of learning words forces you to think of each letter separately.

p
py
pyr
pyra
pyram
pyrami
pyramid

You can then reverse the process so that you end up with a

This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable.



You can't use this method as your main method of learning spellings, but it might work on those that are just a little more difficult to remember.

Other methods can include:

- Rainbow writing. Using coloured pencils in different ways can help to make parts of words memorable. You could highlight the tricky parts of the word or write the tricky part in a different colour. You could also write each letter in a different colour, or write the word in red, then overlay in orange, yellow and so on.
- Making up memorable 'silly sentences' containing the word
- Saying the word in a funny way – for example, pronouncing the 'silent' letters in a word
- Clapping and counting to identify the syllables in a word.



Any questions?